

BUY A LIBERTY BOND AND BACK OUR BOYS IN FRANCE

METAL PRICES

NEW YORK, April 18.—Metal quotations for today are: Silver 95 3/4c; lead 7.05@7.12c; spelter 6.90c; copper 23 1/2c.

The Ogden Standard

FEARLESS

INDEPENDENT

PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

WEATHER FORECAST

Weather indications for Ogden and vicinity: Tonight fair, with frost, not much change in temperature. Friday fair, warmer in west portion.

Forty-eighth Year—No. 93.

Price Five Cents.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 18, 1918.

3:30 P. M. CITY EDITION—14 PAGES

FRENCH HEAVILY IN ACTION IN NORTHERN BATTLE AREA

British Check German Forces at Kemmel Hill

Enemy Now Turning on Southwest Section of Battlefield—New and Larger Drive to Envelop Bethune Forecast by Entente High Command.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 18.—The French are heavily in action on the northern battle area, says a Reuter dispatch from London today.

French Break German Attacks.

PARIS, April 18.—After a preliminary bombardment strong German detachments attempted to advance last night near Verbenoy on the Aisne front. Today's official statement says the attack was broken up by the French fire.

The statement follows:

"In the region of Corbeny the French caught under their fire and dispersed a strong German detachment which attempted to approach the French lines after artillery preparation."

"The Germans undertook several raids in the Champagne and on the right bank of the Meuse, especially to the east of Carrières wood and near Dambloup. All the enemy's efforts were repulsed and prisoners remained in our hands."

"Northwest of Roize in Lorraine, we succeeded in several incursions into the German lines and took a certain number of prisoners."

No Change in British Front.

LONDON, April 18.—Southeast of Kemmel hill, on the northern battle front, the Germans pressed back the British line slightly, but the situation was recovered by a counter-attack, the war office announces. During the night there was no change in the British front.

In the Bailleul sector the Germans made three attacks before noon yesterday and in each case suffered a complete repulse.

The statement reads:

"There has been no change on the British front during the night. The hostile artillery has shown great activity on the southern portion of the Lys battle front from Givenchy to east of Robecq. A heavy bombardment of our positions between Locon and Robecq was still continuing at dawn."

"Local attacks were repulsed by our troops yesterday evening in the Meris sector."

Severe Enemy Losses Confirmed.

"More detailed accounts of the fighting of yesterday on the Nieppe-Wytschaete front establish the severity of the enemy's losses. Southeast of Kemmel hill the German infantry attacked in three waves and at one point pressed back our line slightly. The situation was restored by a counter-attack and shortly after midday the attack had been repulsed at all points. In the Bailleul sector the enemy attacked three times before midday and in each case suffered a complete repulse."

"Our line yesterday morning was reported intact on the whole front."

"Field Marshal Haig today reports his line on the Lys battle front standing intact last night as it existed yesterday morning following the British retirement east of Ypres, no ground having been lost in the battling of yesterday despite the heavy German attacks throughout the entire period."

"Checked for the time, at least, in front of the strong British positions dominated by Kemmel hill on the northern portion of this front, the Germans are turning their attention to the southwesterly sector of the battlefield."

A heavy bombardment of the British positions here between Locon and Robecq was reported in progress this morning."

"The enemy is finding himself cramped on the southernly where they wedge has been pushed into the British lines and seems on the eve of an effort to widen it out here."

Germans Near Bethune.

At Locon the Germans are only some three miles north of Bethune, an important railway center and at Robecq are within six miles of Lille, a junction point on the railway from Bethune to Hazebrouck."

The British have been holding this sector of the front as strongly as they are holding the northwestern edge of the salient where they have held up the German attempt to advance further toward Hazebrouck as was indicated anew in the repulse of

fresh German attacks in the Meris sector along the Bailleul-Hazebrouck railway.

Larger Effort Expected.

It seems not unlikely that the Entente high command has forecast a possible larger German effort to drive southward, envelop Bethune and push on to a point where they can compel the British to fall back from Givenchy and the region north of the areas where the dominating Vimy ridge is the German objective."

Whether indeed, this be the larger German strategy has not yet been shown. The development of the enemy demonstration on the Locon-Robecq line, however, will be followed with close attention, in view of this possibility, and its bearing upon the great struggle on the Somme front to the south where the firm hold of the British on the Arras region and the line south to Bethune has held up the enemy push."

REVIEW OF WAR SITUATION.

Undiminished in intensity the great battle in Flanders and south across the French border goes on. Having retired east of Ypres, the British are now putting up a most desperate resistance to the Germans menacing Ypres and Hazebrouck, the important supply base to the southwest-French troops have come to Field Marshal Haig's assistance and are fighting side by side with the British in stemming the enemy tide east of Hazebrouck."

During the past 24 hours the heaviest fighting has been along the Lys on a front of fifteen miles from west of Merville to Wytschaete. The British took the offensive and regained Wytschaete and Meteren, six miles east-northeast of Hazebrouck, Wednesday but the Germans in strong counter-attacks forced them to retire again. Along the remainder of the front the enemy threw wave after wave of attackers against the Franco-British defense, but it did not filter and the Germans gained nothing in pay for sanguinary losses."

Although the retirement east of Ypres was to be expected for strategic reasons, the fact that it has been carried out has caused sentimental regrets. Langemarck, Passchendaele and Pelecapelle which Berlin reports the Germans have occupied, were scenes of desperate encounters in the hard won British advance of last summer and fall when they gained the entire Messines-Passchendaele ridge."

New British Line.

Correspondents report that the British are retiring to prepared positions along or close to the line from which the offensive was launched in 1917. This would place the new line probably near Boesinghe, Witlee, Hooge and Hill 60, southeast of Zillebreke and about two miles east of Ypres. Berlin's official communication attempts to make it appear that the Germans gained towns on the old Flanders battlefield after fighting. The British retirement was carried out Monday and British guns reaped a harvest in the enemy ranks when the Germans penetrated the abandoned positions."

Germans Gain No New Ground.

Wednesday the Germans gained no new ground from east of Merville to Wytschaete but were compelled to use large forces in recapturing Wytschaete and Meteren. The German pressure east of Hazebrouck shows the enemy still desires the capture of this base in the probable hope of forcing a further retirement in the Ypres region."

How large the French forces are that have been sent to help the British has not been disclosed. Field Marshal Haig said last week that heavy French reinforcements were moving toward the battlefield."

Belgian Troops in Action.

On the remainder of the British front and on the Picardy battle front and French sectors there has been no infantry activity. Belgian troops north of Ypres have repulsed German attacks and captured 600 prisoners in

ejecting the enemy from trenches he had occupied."

On the Lorraine sector American troops have penetrated to the third German line and are in un molested possession of No Man's Land."

Viscount Milner has been appointed British newspaper says, and had a long conference Wednesday night with Premier Clemenceau in Paris. The report lacks official confirmation. Lord Milner, who has been a member of the British war cabinet, succeeds the early of Derby who goes to Paris to take the place of the retiring ambassador Lord Bertie, according to the report."

British merchant ship losses due to enemy submarine warfare show a decrease for the past week. The total of ships lost rose from six to fifteen while the increase in vessels of more than 1600 tons was from four to eleven. French and Italian losses show little change."

U-BOATS SINKING ALLIED VESSELS

Italian Steamship and Two Sailing Vessels Sunk in Week.

ROME, April 17.—One Italian steamship of more than 1500 tons, and two sailing vessels, one of more than 100 tons, were sunk by German mines and submarines in the week ending April 17. One steamship was attacked unsuccessfully by a submarine."

No French Ships Lost.

PARIS, April 18.—During the week ending April 18 German submarines did not succeed in sinking any French ships of more than 1600 tons. One ship under that tonnage, however, fell prey to the enemy."

YANKES CONTROL NO MAN'S LAND

Explore German Trenches and Make Maps Without Being Seen.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Wednesday, April 17.—(By The Associated Press.)—American troops operating on the Lorraine sector have taken over control of No Man's Land. Patrolling parties are making almost nightly visits up to the German wire entanglements without encountering any resistance."

A lieutenant and a party of twelve have made five exploring trips penetrating to the third line and making maps of machine gun snipers' posts and strong points without being seen by the enemy."

An artillery lieutenant in an observation post sighted a German field kitchen coming up to the enemy line. He gave his battery its position and the kitchen was destroyed with three shots."

The Germans opened a heavy bombardment of the British positions on the southwest part of the Lys battle front between Locon and Robecq during the night. The bombardment was still in progress at dawn today."

Lieutenant Is Honored.

Lieutenant George Patton of New York City of the American Army medical corps, has been awarded the French war cross for courage in treating wounded men while without a gas mask during a heavy bombardment of gas shells. The lieutenant found it was impossible to treat the wounded while wearing his mask. He took it off and continued to dress wounds until overcome by gas fumes."

AGED GERMAN SUICIDE.

HULL, Eng., April 17.—On a postcard written by an aged German who hanged himself here was the following message: "I am naturalized as a British subject, but what right have I, a German, to take a meal that belongs to Englishmen? What right have I at all to live? I am proud to say that though a German."

GRAND FLEET IS NOT IN HIDING

Capture of German Mine Sweepers in Cattagat Proves British Active.

STILL CONTROL SEA

Germans Permitted Trawlers to Be Sunk—Fleet Would Not Come Out.

LONDON, April 18.—The British naval success against German mine sweepers in the Cattagat recently, says the Daily Telegraph, is sufficient answer to the Germans, who say that the British grand fleet is in hiding."

Contrasting the British fleet in the Cattagat with the German raids in the Straits of Dover, the Daily Telegraph points out that while the Germans in their bases on the Belgian coast are only 20 miles from the straits, the exploit in the Cattagat was a carefully planned operation, conducted more than 500 miles from the nearest point on the British coast."

Germans Would Not Come Out. "Such a sweep," it adds, "can be made only by a power in real control of the sea confronted by an enemy who will not risk protecting his small craft, suspecting that such intervention might be the prelude to a general action which he desires to avoid."

"The Germans had large naval forces near the scene on this particular Monday. They did not send them out but, on the contrary, permitted ten trawlers to be destroyed virtually under their very eyes."

LOAN PASSES BILLION MARK

Treasury Reports Total Pledges Today of \$1,059,558,000 in Third Liberty Drive.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—New subscriptions of the third Liberty loan \$107,000,000 reported to the treasury today sent the total Liberty loan pledges over the billion mark to \$1,059,558,000."

"This figure," said the treasury statement, "while encouraging is unsatisfactory to the Liberty loan committee. The daily average still is short of what it should be if the \$3,000,000,000 quota mark set for the country as a minimum is reached or exceeded."

From the Minneapolis reserve district which started its campaign Monday came word of 99 to 134 counties have been oversubscribed."

The Cleveland district now has 391 honor communities; the Chicago district 363 and the San Francisco 235. The Cleveland district's subscriptions are approaching \$100,000,000."

Kansas and Oklahoma are engaged in a subscription race with Oklahoma's total \$12,585,000 and Kansas' \$12,475,000."

The New York district committee has awarded honor flags to thirty-eight additional towns, bringing the honor roll in the district to 167."

Fourth Loan in October.

First preparations for the fourth Liberty loan to be held next October or November, were made today, and consisted of an effort to save for war purposes the celluloid and steel which now go to the manufacture of Liberty loan buttons."

Frank R. Wilson, publicity director for the loan, wrote badge manufacturers for suggestions concerning a paper-mache, or pasteboard substitute for the present buttons, twenty million of which have been bought for the third loan campaign. Celluloid should be saved for explosives and steel for munitions, Wilson believes."

DANIELS COMMENDS NAVAL GUARDS

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Five members of the naval armed guard on the American steamship Acteson, sunk November 21 last, off the European coast, by a German submarine, were commended today by Secretary Daniels for bravery and devotion to duty. They are: John A. Carroll, Washington, D. C.; Osmond Park Erikstine, Bath, Me.; James D. Henney, Cambridge, Mass.; Henry E. Earl, Hopdale, Mass.; and Albert Ferdinand Samuelson, Minneapolis, Minn."

EARTHQUAKE AT EUREKA.

EUREKA, Cal., April 17.—No damage is known to have resulted from an earthquake last night, said to have been the most violent experienced here in a decade. Vibrations lasted thirty seconds."

EVERY MAN A HERO

Commanders Unable to Pick Men—All Distinguished.

PRIEST IS POPULAR

American Representative of Knights Wins Admiration.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Wednesday, April 17.—Commanders of units who participated in the several days of fighting last week in company with the French in the Apremont forest sector are finding it difficult to pick out men who especially distinguished themselves in the operations."

One commander said that every man acted like a hero and it was hard to choose the most deserving cases. One of the most popular men with the soldiers on this sector is the Rev. Des Valles, a Roman Catholic priest of New Bedford, Mass., who is living with the men in an unofficial capacity, he having come to France as a representative of the Knights of Columbus."

Priest Braves Dangers.

When the attacks began Father Des Valles, braving the dangers of shell and machine gun fire, went to the casualty clearing station near the front line to administer to the wounded. He assisted in dressing the injuries of the soldiers and gave each man a word of cheer. He handed out cigarettes to the men who smoked."

"He's as game as they make them and every inch a soldier," said a dough boy, while other soldiers spoke of the inspiration furnished by the priest."

Young Banker a Stretcher Bearer.

Another popular man is a young banker of Springfield, Mass., who was pressed into service as a stretcher bearer. He was the smallest man in the outfit and after several trips became so exhausted he was unable to hold the stretcher. He refused to give up and had his companion tie the stretcher to his wrists with ropes so as to enable him to hold the stretcher on the journey from the front line to the dressing station."

Americans Aid the French.

Twice in 24 hours an American company has assisted French troops in a neighboring sector to regain trenches temporarily taken by the Germans. The company was led by the captain who took his troops over the top in the face of the most violent machine gun and artillery fire. Each time he succeeded in driving out the enemy and inflicting heavy casualties and then strengthening the positions."

A most pathetic story from the American lines is that of a young corporal who was wounded fatally after fighting for four hours. A piece of shrapnel struck him in the head. He had a grenade in each hand. Giving them to his companion, he said: "I guess I'm done. Please write to my mother and tell her how it happened. But here—take these grenades and for God's sake don't waste them."

The corporal fell in a faint and died in a hospital the next day without regaining consciousness."

Yankes Answer a Note?

At one point on this sector there was a space of only fifteen yards between the opposing trenches. A day before an attack the Germans threw a note into the American trench. It read: "What are you? Canadians or Australians?"

"Come over and find out," was the reply thrown back by an American soldier."

The infantrymen who related the incident, added: "I guess they know who we are now and they will not be likely to forget it for some time."

Brave Message Bearer.

One lieutenant in a listening post with a small party of men was cut off from the remainder of the platoon in Friday's attack. He tried to send up rockets to signal an American barrage but the rockets failed to work."

HOW ENGINEERS GOT INTO FIGHT

American Troops in Large Numbers Fill Gap Made by the Germans.

QUICK WORK DONE

British General Pays High Compliment to the U. S. Engineer Regiments.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 18.—(By The Associated Press.)—Reports from British commanders which have just been received at American army headquarters give the first definite information on that American engineering troops in large numbers were among the forces hastily assembled from all branches of the service by Major-General Carey for his improvised army which filled the gaps in the line made by the Germans at the opening of their offensive last month."

The American engineers were at work constructing and operating field railways and building bridges."

Three companies of engineering regiments were caught in the early bombardment and ordered to fall back. To one of the American companies, which had been consolidated with the British Royal engineers, was delegated the task of guaranteeing the destruction of an engineers' dump which it had been decided to abandon. This detachment destroyed all the material, made a rapid retreat, caught up with the larger group and immediately resumed work, laying out trenches. These operations lasted from March 22 to March 27. As the German attack became more intense the engineers were by cooks, orderlies and railway men as a part of General Carey's forces."

The commanding officer of an American regiment took charge of an infantry sub-sector and directed the action of his troops for one week, until the emergency passed at that point. To this officer General Rawlinson, commanding the British army engaged in the sector, sent the following letter: "The army commander wishes to record officially his appreciation of the excellent work your regiment has done in assisting the British army to resist the enemy's powerful offensive during the last ten days. I fully realize that it has been largely due to your assistance that the enemy has been checked and I rely on you to assist us still further during the few days which are still to come before I shall be able to relieve you in the line."

"I consider your work in the line to be greatly enhanced by the fact that for six weeks prior to taking your place in the front line, your men had been working at such high pressure, erecting heavy bridges on the Somme. My best congratulations and warm thanks to all."

"RAWLINSON."

SCHWAB ASSUMES HIS NEW DUTIES

New Director-General of Emergency Pleads Spirit of Praise, Not Fault-finding.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Charles M. Schwab left here today for Washington to assume his new duties as director-general of the Emergency Fleet corporation. He said he had not yet decided who he would select as his aides and pleaded for a "spirit of praise and not one of fault-finding," concerning the shipping problem."

"It is a fearful job I have taken," he said, "and must be expanded by encouragement. I think the work of Mr. Hurley and Mr. Fiez has been wonderful to date. People ought not to find fault with them but encourage them."

M'ADOO FORECASTS GREAT U. S. ARMY

GLOBE, Ariz., April 18.—"We won't stop this war until the battle line is bent far enough east to put Berlin in the center of a circle formed by American troops," declared William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, in a short speech here today in behalf of the Third Liberty loan. The secretary departed for Phoenix, where he will speak tonight."

A private then volunteered to run back with the message. He passed through three lines of barrage fire without being harmed and delivered the message. The American gunners laid down a barrage immediately and saved the lieutenant and his party from the hands of a superior enemy force which was headed in their direction."

GREAT FORCES FIGHT

Germans Bring Up Fresh Divisions Against British.

NEW DRIVE TO START

Gas Shells Thrown Throughout Night by the Huns.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 18.—(By The Associated Press.)—The Germans brought up fresh divisions for the hard thrusts which they made yesterday. Although the British were unable to hold Wytschaete and Meteren, which they had re-taken by a brilliant counter-attack, they beat off the enemy elsewhere. The British maintained their line throughout the night."

A renewed heavy bombardment of the British front between the La Bassée canal, at Givenchy, and the Nieppe forest, suggests the Germans contemplate another drive in this region in the hope of taking Bethune and creating a new salient."

All the areas back of this sector of the front were sprinkled with gas shells throughout last night. At 3 o'clock this morning the bombardment was nearly of drum fire intensity between Locon and Robecq, where the enemy has tried repeatedly to advance his line to the canal."

Six heavy attacks were delivered yesterday by the Germans between Bailleul and Ypres in an attempt to break back the British front still further and to create another dangerous salient in the Flemish marshes."

Kemmel hill was assaulted by three waves of Germans about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, but the enemy was thrown back with heavy casualties and a counter-attack completely restored the British line. Other attacks were broken by British machine gun fire."

Attack On Belgian Line.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 18.—(By The Associated Press.)—An effort made by the Fourth German army which holds the enemy's right flank to the sea to drive in the front of the allies from the coast was extended yesterday to the Yser region held by the Belgians. At 8:30 o'clock in the morning, after an all-night bombardment, the Germans attacked on a front of four miles between Langemarck and Kippe. The Germans gained a footing in the Belgian advanced positions, but they were thrown out after a fight lasting nearly all day. The Belgians took 600 prisoners, including officers belonging to four different divisions."

GERMANS DEMAND PEASANTS' MONEY

Burn Village and Kill Women and Children and Use Machine Guns.

MOSCOW, April 10.—(By The Associated Press.)—Because the peasants in the village of Novoselki, in the government of Mohilev, resisted an armed requisition of money by German troops and killed an officer in the requisition struggle, the Germans burned the village and from machine guns placed around it they fired upon the inhabitants, including women and children who tried to escape, killing many of them."

A protest has been communicated to the German government by Mr. Tchitcherin, Russian minister of foreign affairs, who also mentions the fact that the Germans killed an entire family, even the little children, when they were informed that one member had participated in guerilla warfare against them."